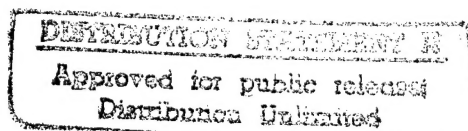


CURRENT LITERATURE ON DRUG AND ALCOHOL ABUSE



**An annotated bibliography submitted to
The U.S. Army Drug and Alcohol Operations Agency**

April 1992

19951212 066

Prepared by: Federal Research Division
Library of Congress
Washington, DC 20540

Project Manager: Andrea Savada

Analysts: Serge Demidenko
Eric Solsten

REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE			Form Approved OMB No. 0704-0188	
Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 1 hour per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to Washington Headquarters Services, Directorate for Information Operations and Reports, 1215 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 1204, Arlington, VA 22202-4302, and to the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (0704-0188), Washington, DC 20503.				
1. AGENCY USE ONLY (Leave Blank)		2. REPORT DATE April 1992	3. REPORT TYPE AND DATES COVERED Final	
4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE Current Literature on Drug and Alcohol Abuse: An Annotated Bibliography			5. FUNDING NUMBERS	
6. AUTHOR(S) Serge Demidenko Eric Solsten				
7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) Federal Research Division Library of Congress Washington, DC 20540-5220			8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER	
9. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) U.S. Army Drug and Alcohol Operations Agency 4501 Ford Avenue, Suite 320 Alexandria, VA 22302-1460			10. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY REPORT NUMBER	
11. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES Prepared under an Interagency Agreement				
12a. DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY STATEMENT Approved for public release; distribution unlimited.			12b. DISTRIBUTION CODE	
13. ABSTRACT (Maximum 200 words) This series of bibliographic databases provides 618 entries consisting of worldwide coverage of research and statistics on drug and alcohol abuse from English- and foreign-language literature published between 1989 and 1993. Full bibliographic citations, analytical abstracts, and keywords are provided.				
14. SUBJECT TERMS Drug abuse Narcotics Substance abuse Alcohol abuse			15. NUMBER OF PAGES	
			16. PRICE CODE	
17. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF REPORT UNCLASSIFIED	18. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE UNCLASSIFIED	19. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF ABSTRACT UNCLASSIFIED	20. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT SAR	

Dear Reader:

This product was prepared by the staff of the *Federal Research Division* of the *Library of Congress* under an interagency agreement with the sponsoring United States Government agency.

The Federal Research Division is the Library of Congress's primary fee-for-service research unit. At the request of Executive and Judicial branch agencies of the United States Government and on a cost-recovery basis, the Division prepares studies and reports, chronologies, bibliographies, foreign-language abstracts, and other tailored products in hard-copy and electronic media. The subjects researched include the broad spectrum of social sciences, physical sciences, and the humanities.

For additional information on obtaining the research and analytical services of the Federal Research Division, please call 202/707-9905, fax 202/707-9920), via Internet frd@mail.loc.gov, or write to *Marketing Coordinator, Federal Research Division, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540-5220*.



Louis R. Mortimer

Chief

Federal Research Division

Library of Congress

Washington, DC 20540-5220

PREFACE

This annotated bibliography, updated monthly, provides worldwide coverage of research and statistics on drug and alcohol abuse. English- and foreign-language literature, primarily books and journals published since January 1989, is screened. Research focuses on topics such as usage patterns, new theories on patterns of abuse, signs and symptoms of addiction, legal penalties, genetics and heredity, prevention strategies and techniques, and codependency. The entries are arranged alphabetically by author. Each entry contains keywords.

Accession For		
NTIS	CRA&I	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DTIC	TAB	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unannounced		<input type="checkbox"/>
Justification _____		
By _____		
Distribution /		
Availability Codes		
Dist	Avail and/or Special	
A-1		

LITERATURE AND RESEARCH SUPPORT
ON DRUG ABUSE

PAGE: 1

"Ab 50,000 Mark nur mit Ausweis [From \$20,000 up, only with ID]." Der Spiegel, (Hamburg) 46, 10, March 2, 1992, 152. [Call Number: AP30.S55]

German banks have been receiving enormous sums of money from foreign drug dealers and the country's politicians are now pushing for legislation to combat this tidal wave of dirty money. Existing bank laws make it quite difficult to ascertain the sources of bank deposits. This has encouraged foreign drug dealers to deposit their money in German banks where it is safe and can easily be made to appear "clean." Now legislation is being proposed that will require those conducting financial transactions involving more than \$15,000 or depositing more than \$20,000, to furnish identification. Some politicians claim, however, that the confidentiality of bank accounts must be maintained.

Keyword(s): banking law reform; money laundering; Germany

Abel, Friedrich. "Die Zeche zahlt das Kind [The Child pays the Bill]." Der Stern, (Hamburg) 43, 18. April 23, 1990, 174-75, 178-80. [Call Number: AP30.S675]

An estimated 1,200 children are born each year in Germany with easily identifiable defects stemming from their mothers' consumption of alcohol during pregnancy. A further 2,000 to 3,000 children are born with less serious effects from the same cause. Germans are beginning to deal seriously with this problem, which, unlike in the United States, has been largely unknown or ignored. Some doctors now specialize in this area and associations have been established to help parents deal with alcohol-damaged children. Scientific literature is now being brought in from the United States and there are efforts to make the general public more familiar with the problem. Experts contend that these efforts are still woefully inadequate in a country where alcohol consumption is about one-third higher than in the United States.

Keyword(s): consumption of alcohol during pregnancy; Germany

Arosio, Enrico. "E polvere ritornerete [It's over, go home]." L'Espresso, (Rome), 38, 4, January 26, 1992, 42-43. [Call Number: AP37.E78]

Zurich's famous "Needle Park" is to be closed in February, 1992. The park had become so crowded with drug addicts from all over Europe who came to take advantage of the legal sale and use of drugs prohibited elsewhere, that city authorities decided to close the park. The park had come into being almost unplanned. Last year conservative local politicians campaigned for its closing, and without a strong coalition of backers, its days were numbered. Health officials think that the spread of the AIDS virus was slowed by the 8,000 needles given away each day at the park, but the number of deaths from drug overdoses rose, as did incidents of violence. Health officials now aim at a more localized and decentralized program of drug treatment. They hope that the drug addicts from areas other than Zurich will return to their hometowns.

Keyword(s): drug rehabilitation; methadone; Switzerland

Barnes, Charles. "A Guide to Counseling in Early Recovery from Alcoholic Dependence." Alcoholism Treatment Quarterly, (Binghamton), vol. 8, no. 1, 1991, 19-37.

The forces in early recovery include the physical, emotional, and social events that develop during the 75 days of abstinence. These factors are described specifically as four factors of early recovery. These four factors are plotted on a graph. The vertical axis measures intensity and is described in categories of low, medium, or high. The horizontal axis measures the time or duration of events from day zero to day 75. How these four factors interact on the graph identifies three stages in early recovery. The first stage to occur is acute pain. This is followed by a stage of euphoric promise. The third stage is reality adjustment. These three stages provide a model of recovery which is named the Barnes model of recovery.

Keyword(s): alcoholism; counseling; recovery

Brown, Harry M. "Shame and Relapse Issues with the Chemically Dependent Client." Alcoholism Treatment Quarterly, (Binghamton), vol. 8, no. 3, 1991, 77-82.

The article describes how shame can contribute to relapse for recovering chemically dependent persons and emphasizes the importance of resolving shame-based conflicts.

LITERATURE AND RESEARCH SUPPORT
ON DRUG ABUSE

PAGE: 3

Keyword(s): alcoholism; shame; treatment

Cawthra, Ellen, Borrego, Nancy, and Emrick, Chad D. "Involving Family Members in the Prevention of Relapse: An Innovative Approach." Alcoholism Treatment Quarterly, (Binghamton), vol. 8, no. 1, 1991, 101-111.

The project described in this paper explored a unique approach to family members in the treatment of relatively disaffiliated and recently abstinent chemically dependent veterans. Authors took a cognitive, didactic approach to family members as opposed to a pathologically-oriented treatment approach which focused on unhealthy interactional patterns among family members. It was found that patients were able to benefit from the information and ideas of family members. They were also given the opportunity to experience the value of establishing an intimate support system geared towards relapse prevention.

Keyword(s): family; relapse prevention; chemical dependency

Chang, Grace, and Astrachan, Boris. "The Motor Vehicle Accident Patient: House Staff Surveillance of Alcohol Intoxication in the Emergency Room." Substance Abuse, (Providence), vol. 10, no. 2, 1989, 113-18. [Call Number: RC563.S83]

The aim of the study was to determine whether hospital house staff routinely assess alcohol levels in all motor vehicle accident patients, and whether house staff should make appropriate referrals for alcohol abuse.

Keyword(s): alcohol; driving; emergency room

Cohen, Peter. "Promoting Recovery and Preventive Relapse in Chemically Dependent Adolescents." Journal of Chemical Dependency Treatment, (Binghamton), vol. 2, no. 1, 1989, 205-38. [Call Number: RC563.J66]

The aim of the article is to introduce the concepts of recovering and relapse prevention pertaining to adolescents, and to give a practical guide on how to proceed in a specific setting with a specific teenager and family. The strengths and limitations of different

settings in promoting recovering and preventive relapse, as well as the meaning and appropriateness of treatment and therapy at different phases of the recovering phases, are discussed. Case examples of recovering and relapsing teens also provide a practical guide of how to proceed with treatment.

Keyword(s): drug addiction; adolescents; prevention

"Dreckiges Geld, saubere Helfer [Dirty money, clean helpers]."
Der Spiegel, (Hamburg) 46, 9, February 24, 1992, 130-32, 134-38, 140-41, 143-44. [Call Number: AP30.S55]

The article deals with how the illegal drug business launders its enormous profits. Many countries receive this illicit money, but some stand out. France, England, and the Scandinavian countries do not receive large amounts, while Spain, Italy, Austria, and Switzerland do. Germany has now become the favorite spot to deposit and launder money and is the only country in Europe where Colombian drug money has not been confiscated. German judges will not allow money to be seized simply because it has been earned from selling illegal drugs. Germany has a problem with drug addiction; in 1991 more than 2,000 persons died from drug addiction and there are an estimated 120,000 consumers of hard drugs. Experts fear, however, that the enormous sums of money from the drug barons that are being funnelled into the country may pose an even more serious problem in the long term.

Keyword(s): money laundering; international drug business; Germany

Faber, Ellen, and Keating-O'Connor, Beverly. "Planned Family Intervention: Johnson Institute Method." Journal of Chemical Dependency Treatment, (Binghamton), vol. 4, no. 1, 1991, 61-71. [Call Number: RC563.J66]

Planned Family Intervention is a structural process which dramatically opens a previously closed family system. Participants are educated about addiction and coached in communicating caring words, stating personal needs and feelings, and in implementing behavior changes. These behavior changes by the codependents stop the enabling behavior and take the codependent from being part of the

problem to being part of the solution. Inpatient codependency treatment programs are often suggested for the family members, as well as on-going outpatient follow-up and involvement in a 12-step program.

Keyword(s): drug abuse; family intervention; treatment; Johnson Institute Method

Fleming, Michael F., and Barry, Kristen. "Health Status in Adult Children of Alcoholics." Substance Abuse, (Providence), vol. 11, no. 1, 1990, 30-39. [Call Number: RC563.S83]

The study assesses the effect of a family history of alcoholism on self-reported health status in a general population of alcoholics and nonalcoholics. The primary hypothesis of the study was to confirm the clinical observation that "affected family members" and "adult children of alcoholics" have more self-reported health problems than a control population.

Keyword(s): health status; adult children; alcoholics

Friedman, David P. "Drug Legalization: A Bad Idea." Drug Abuse Update, (Atlanta), no. 36, Spring 1991, 3-5. [Call Number: HV5825.D776184]

The author believes that public policy should be made on the basis of all available information, not simply in consideration of one or two apparently attractive arguments. When one considers all factors, the case for continued prohibition of already illicit substances not only remains strong, but becomes even more compelling.

Keyword(s): drug abuse; legalization; public health

Hover, Susan, and Gaffney, Lisa Rosenthal. "The Relationship Between Social Skills and Adolescent Drinking." Alcohol and Alcoholism, (London), vol. 26, no. 2, 1991, 207-14. [Call Number: HV5292.A35]

The purpose of the study was to investigate whether teenage drinkers, problem drinkers, and non-drinkers differ in their levels of social skills. Previous research in the area of social skills showed that teenagers who

displayed behaviors which are considered unacceptable to a large proportion of society had lower social skills than those who did not. It was found that delinquent youth had poorer social skills than their non-delinquent peers and that teenage girls who smoked had lower levels of social skills than girls who did not smoke. In addition, data was gathered to examine the relationship between drinking behavior and parental drinking habits, peers' drinking habits, school achievements, socioeconomic status, and age.

Keyword(s): alcoholism; adolescents; social skills

Hover, Susan, and Gaffney, Lisa Rosenthal. "The Relationship Between Social Skills and Adolescent Drinking." Alcohol and Alcoholism, (London), vol. 26, no. 2, 1991, 207-214. [Call Number: HV5292.A35]

Significant results have established the relationship between lower levels of social skills and more serious drinking behavior. Problem drinkers have lower social skills scores than drinkers and non-drinkers, and drinkers have lower social skills scores than non-drinkers. Nevertheless, future research is needed to determine whether improved levels of social skills may help lead to a reduction in the misuse of alcohol.

Keyword(s): social skills; adolescents; drinking

Irwin, Pamela P., and Stoner, Sue B. "Women's Chemical Dependency Treatment Program: A Pilot Study." Alcoholism Treatment Quarterly, (Binghamton), vol. 8, no. 1, 1991, 123-130.

The goal of the Women's Chemical Dependency Project was to provide a treatment program that would meet the special clinical needs of women as achieving sobriety eliminates the problem associated with alcohol but does not produce solutions to other life problems. The implications of the results are discussed.

Keyword(s): alcoholism; treatment; women

Isaacson, Eileen B. "Chemical Addictions: Individuals and Family Systems." Journal of Chemical Dependency Treatment, (Binghamton), vol. 4, no. 1, 1991, 7-27. [Call Number: RC563.J66]

This article examines the framework of family systems and chemical addictions. Background on the history of family systems and related research supports the use of family systems as an intervention in chemical addiction. Family systems components and their application to addiction are reviewed including homeostasis and co-dependency interactions in maintaining addiction. The importance of early development of the individual is discussed and the dynamics of the individual in the family system is presented.

Keyword(s): drug abuse; alcoholism; families; treatment

Isaacson, Eileen B. "Psychodynamics and Family Systems: A Model for Chemical Addiction Counseling." Journal of Chemical Dependency Treatment, (Binghamton), vol. 4, no. 1, 1991, 41-60. [Call Number: RC563.J66]

Author provides a model for counseling, using psychodynamics and family systems (structural, strategic, and Bowen theories) in working with addicted individuals and family members. Case material is used to demonstrate the practical application of the model.

Keyword(s): families; drug abuse; treatment

Johnson, N. Peter, Michels, Philip J., and Davis, Craig W. "The Importance of Street Drug Terms as Diagnostic Clues." Journal of Health and Social Policy, (Binghamton), vol. 3, no. 1, 1991, 45-54.

Choice of street terminology is a clinical expression of the mental state and the drug history of the individual which evolves from repetition and frequent use. Drug terms employed by the user may have diagnostic use for the experienced clinician in determining the severity of symptoms. Recommendations for prevention become more credible through a familiar vocabulary. Practitioner understanding of drug terms as a tool to elicit

information may lead to a deeper understanding of the breadth and depth of patient use of drugs.

Keyword(s): drug terms; diagnosis; treatment

Kane-Cavaiola, Carolann, and Rullo-Cooney, Diane. "Addicted Women: Their Families' Effect on Treatment Outcome." Journal of Chemical Dependency Treatment, (Binghamton), vol. 4, no. 1, 1991, 111-19. [Call Number: RC563.J66]

Article states that women are not receiving the same quality of treatment in the traditional outpatient addiction treatment community as men. Treatment of women must include therapy for resolutions of the problems of intimacy, responsibility, sexual and physical abuse, low sense of self-esteem, and of being incomplete without a relationship. In addition, providers must outreach to women more actively. The perception of addiction treatment being primarily for men needs to be overcome.

Keyword(s): addiction; women; families; treatment

Laureano, Myriam, and Poliandro, Edward. "Understanding Cultural Values of Latino Male Alcoholics and Their Families: A Culture Sensitive Model." Journal of Chemical Dependency Treatment, (Binghamton), vol. 4, no. 1, 1991, 137-55. [Call Number: RC563.J66]

This article outlines the key concepts of Latino culture and the relationship of the immigration experience with patterns of drinking. From this framework a Culture Sensitive Assessment Model is developed that clinicians can use to integrate relative value systems into the treatment of alcoholics and their families.

Keyword(s): alcoholism; families; Latinos; culture

Leavy, Richard L. "Alcoholism Counselors' Perceptions of Problem Drinking." Alcoholism Treatment Quarterly, (Binghamton), vol. 8, no. 3, 1991, 47-55.

The article investigates CACs' (certified alcoholism counselors) perceptions of problem drinking. Based on earlier works, it was hypothesized that CACs would give

lower-problem identification scores (have more liberal perceptions) if they were drinkers rather than abstainers, males rather than females, and younger rather than older. The possible effects of recovering alcoholic status, work setting, and education level were also investigated. The gender of the target was varied because earlier work found that identical drinking behaviors were more likely to be seen as signs of a drinking problem when engaged in by females. Finally, the CACs' attitudes about the causes of alcohol problems were surveyed.

Keyword(s): alcoholism; counselors; treatment

Lechtenberg, Richard, and Worner, Theresa M. "Relative Kindling Effect of Detoxification and Non-Detoxification Admissions in Alcoholics." Alcohol and Alcoholism, (London), vol. 26, no. 2, 1991, 221-225. [Call Number: HV5292.A35]

The observations in this study support the hypothesis that hospitalization of the alcoholic individual increases the probability that a seizure disorder will develop and detoxification admissions involving complete alcohol withdrawal are more provocative than non-detoxification admissions. Results also suggest a gender-specific neurologic effect of detoxification.

Keyword(s): alcoholics; detoxification; kindling effect

"Liikenteeseen taysraittius (Complete sobriety in traffic)." Sosiaaliturva, (Helsinki), no. 11 (June), 1991, 578. [Call Number: HN531.H8]

Leaders in the field of alcoholic care in northern Finland have proposed an initiative at the Ministry of Social Welfare and Health for changing the law in such a way that complete sobriety would be required for drivers of vehicles in highway and water traffic. Today 0.05% blood alcohol content is allowed in highway traffic, and 0.15% in water traffic. The reason for the initiative, according to its proponents, is that driving while intoxicated "because of faulty judgment" would decrease, since its only alternative would be complete sobriety. At the same time behavior in traffic would improve. These leaders also suggest that services for those caught driving while intoxicated be developed, because studies

show that their life situation is already problematic as they are known to be suicide-prone.

Keyword(s): blood alcohol; traffic safety; alcohol level; Finland

McBride, J. LeBron. "Abstinence Among Members of Alcoholics Anonymous." Alcoholism Treatment Quarterly, (Binghamton), vol. 8, no. 1, 1991, 113-121.

The intent of the literature review was to find the reported studies of actual treatment outcomes of Alcoholics Anonymous and or articles related to research on this organization. The focus was on outcome studies done on A.A. as a separate entity rather than in conjunction with other treatment programs.

Keyword(s): alcoholism; abstinence; AA

McCracken, Jamie L. "Creativity and Leisure for Recovering Alcoholics." Alcoholism Treatment Quarterly, (Binghamton), vol. 8, no. 3, 1991, 83-89.

Examines the efforts of counselors to teach recovering alcoholics skills about making leisure choices in seeking meaningful ways to spend the time which was previously spent drinking. Leisure is an important component of sustained recovery. Leisure is important as recovering alcoholics of necessity must occupy themselves with activities other than drinking.

Keyword(s): alcoholism; leisure; creativity; treatment

Metzner, Wolfgang. "'Ich musste meine Sohne fallenlassen'["I had to abandon my sons"]." Der Stern, (Hamburg) 43, 30, July 19, 1990, 14-17. [Call Number: AP30.S675]

The article details the painful experiences of an upper-class woman with her two drug-addicted sons. One son died of an overdose after years of attempts to free himself of his addiction; the other son was at the time of this article in prison awaiting drug rehabilitation. There is an association in Germany to assist the parents of drug addicts. It has offices in more than 100 German cities and

arranges meetings for such parents to meet and exchange advice and opinions. The woman featured in this story learned from other parents how to deal with her two troubled sons and live with the constant question of what she herself had done wrong in their upbringing. A hard lesson from the parents' group was that sometimes children had to be denied a parent's help, for such help could at times do more harm than good. According to the article, drug rehabilitation in Germany still is terribly inadequate. Waiting periods of months are routine for addicts wishing to escape their addiction. The woman's younger son was caught after a robbery. He had become desperate after learning no drug clinic would accept him as a patient for at least six months.

Keyword(s): drug rehabilitation; parents' self-help groups; Germany

Miller, Norman S., and Mahler, John C. "Alcoholics Anonymous and the "AA" Model for Treatment." Alcoholism Treatment Quarterly, (Binghamton), vol. 8, no. 1, 1991, 39-51.

As part of treatment programs, the First Five Steps of Alcoholics Anonymous are applied in formal settings for alcoholism and drug addiction.

Keyword(s): alcoholism; AA model; treatment

Murphy, Stacia. "Treating Chemically Dependent Black Clients and Their Families." Journal of Chemical Dependency Treatment, (Binghamton), vol. 4, no. 1, 1991, 157-165. [Call Number: RC563.J66]

A large body of available treatment exists which indicates that there are several different approaches significantly better than no intervention or alternative treatments useful to practitioners if one is to provide effective treatment to the Black chemically dependent population and their families. No one approach stands out from the rest, but neither are all treatments equally effective or ineffective. The reason for hope and optimism in the alcoholism field is not the presence of one outstandingly effective approach but rather an array of promising and effective alternatives, each of which may be most effective for different types of individuals. A discussion

of different approaches to provide treatment to Blacks is discussed.

Keyword(s): alcoholism; African-Americans; treatment

O'Connell, David F. "The Use of Transcendental Meditation in Relapse Prevention Counseling." Alcoholism Treatment Quarterly, (Binghamton), vol. 8, no. 1, 1991, 53-68.

The paper describes the potential wide ranging benefits of the use of TM in a program to manage chronic chemical relapse. The paper includes a case report describing the use of TM by a relapse prone patient involved in a two year continuing care program following inpatient care for cocaine dependency. Also included is a discussion of the particular benefits of TM in the light of clinical and research studies on relapse prone patients.

Keyword(s): transcendental meditation; prevention; counseling; chemical dependency

Pietraaszek, M. H., Urano, T., Sumioshi, K., Serizawa, K., Takada, Y., and Takada, A. "Alcohol-Induced Depression: Involvement of Serotonin." Alcohol and Alcoholism, (London), vol. 26, no. 2, 1991, 155-59. [Call Number: HV5292.A35]

The study evaluates changes in blood serotonin after alcohol intake. The author's aim was to evaluate whether serotonin and tryptophan levels were changed after alcohol consumption by normal subjects, and if so, to compare these changes with a group of patients with diagnosed depression.

Keyword(s): alcohol; depression; serotonin

Post, Phyllis, Webb, Wanda, and Robinson, Bryan. "Relationship Between Self-Concept, Anxiety, and Knowledge of Alcoholism by Gender and Age Among Adult Children of Alcoholics." Alcoholism Treatment Quarterly, (Binghamton), vol. 8, no. 3, 1991, 91-95.

The current study suggests gender differences in self-esteem of ACOAs (adult children of alcoholics). This

may be attributed to the ability to cope with the stress of growing up in an alcoholic household. Female ACOAs may have more difficulty coping with a dysfunctional family and internalize the experience, which subsequently contributes to their lower self-esteem and anxiety. This finding has implications for treatment. It appears that awareness of family dysfunction may be helpful for developing coping strategies. Additionally, female ACOAs may have a tendency to take more responsibility for uncontrollable life events which contribute to lower self-esteem.

Keyword(s): alcoholism; anxiety; gender; children; treatment

Potter-Efron, Ronald T., and Potter-Efron, Patricia S.
"Assessment of Co-Dependency with Individuals from Alcoholic and Chemically Dependent Families." Alcoholism Treatment Quarterly, (Binghamton), vol. 6, no. 1, 1989, 37-57. [Call Number: HV5800.A356]

A co-dependent has been defined in this article as someone who has been significantly affected in specific ways by current or past involvement in an alcoholic, chemically dependent, or other long-term highly stressful family environment. Specific effects include: fear, shame/guilt, prolonged despair, anger, denial, rigidity, impaired identity development, and confusion. Each of these effects has been detailed in the text. A questionnaire has been provided to help the assessor determine the extent to which the co-dependency process has impaired the normal development and functioning of each individual. Implications for co-dependency treatment are presented.

Keyword(s): alcoholism; drug abuse; co-dependency; treatment

Powell, David J. "Supervision: Profile of a Clinical Supervisor." Alcoholism Treatment Quarterly, (Binghamton), vol. 8, no. 1, 1991, 69-86.

The hypothesis of the paper is that there is no profile of a good clinical supervisor. The author tries to find clusters of behaviors which group around several dimensions of behavior. The study utilized the Personal

Profile System of Proformax to determine needs driven behavior.

Keyword(s): clinical supervisors; personality profiles; standardized tests

Richards, Tarpley M. "Recovery for Adult Children of Alcoholics: Education, Support, and Psychotherapy." Alcoholism Treatment Quarterly, (Binghamton), vol. 6, no. 1, 1989, 87-110. [Call Number: HV5800.A356]

This paper explores the characteristics of the alcoholic home and the varied responses of children reared in this environment. Three categories of problems of the ACOA (Adult Children of Alcoholics) were described. These include impairment of self-esteem, failure to establish reasonable concepts of personal responsibility, and difficulty in appropriately regulating sexual and aggressive drives. The value of helping the ACOA through education, peer support, and psychotherapy were discussed.

Keyword(s): alcoholism; recovery; psychotherapy; treatment

Richardson, Donna. "Structural and Strategic Family Therapy Techniques: Application to Chemically Dependent Families." Journal of Chemical Dependency Treatment, (Binghamton), vol. 4, no. 1, 1991, 29-39. [Call Number: RC563.J66]

This article examines the techniques of structural and strategic family therapy with chemically dependent families. The rationale and methods of these techniques are described, and two case illustrations are provided. Although the application of these techniques is not always justified, these proven methods can be adapted flexibly to serve as effective intervention approaches with families affected by chemical dependency.

Keyword(s): drug abuse; therapy; family

Schiff, Matthew M., and Cavaola, Alan A. "Adolescents at Risk for Chemical Dependency: Identification and Prevention Issues." Journal of Chemical Dependency Treatment, (Binghamton), vol 2, no. 1, 1989, 25-47. [Call Number: RC563.J66]

According to the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, there are approximately seven million children of alcoholics in the United States today. The other group is made up of those children who are "at risk" or vulnerable because of host of life or physical stressors. In the article the two "at risk" groups are examined more closely.

Keyword(s): drug abuse; adolescents; prevention

Schroeder, Emily D. "Family Therapy and Twelve-Step Programs: A Complementary Process." Journal of Chemical Dependency Treatment, (Binghamton), vol. 4, no. 1, 1991, 87-109. [Call Number: RC563.J66]

The paper illustrates the complementary relationship between 12-step program concepts and family therapy. There is similarity with perhaps a separate vocabulary, and family therapy may be different but still useful. The article also examines the AA movement, the similarities and differences in 12-step and systems thinking, and the contribution of the mental health field to the understanding of the organization of the family. The issues of "dry" and "wet" systems is explored. Also discussed is how 12-step programs and family therapy help the individual in the process of differentiation, and ways in which families can work out issues together with the hope of forming new patterns for healthier relationships.

Keyword(s): drug abuse; family therapy; 12-step program

Schroeder, Emily. "Therapy for the Chemically Dependent Family." Journal of Chemical Dependency Treatment, (Binghamton), vol. 2, no. 1, 1989, 95-129. [Call Number: RC563.J66]

The article examines the nature of family counseling and to determine whether the adolescent's behavior is due to an alcohol/drug problem or another disturbance in that child. Looking at the child within the context of a system will show whether there are unusual stresses in the life of the family, and drugs are being used to bring relief or some other gratification to the individual. This behavior also provides the family with a scapegoat and distracts from their own problems. The author discusses some of the issues for the counselor in working with dysfunctional

families and presents some guidelines for the family therapist if the adolescent needs a treatment program.

Keyword(s): drug addiction; family; treatment

Shalanski, John J. "What do you Hear? A Listening Perspective Model of Alcoholism Treatment." Alcoholism Treatment Quarterly, (Binghamton), vol. 8, no. 3, 1991, 15-30.

The author discusses theoretical perspectives of approach to determine an appropriate frame of reference. The theoretical perspective of the therapist determines what to recommend as intervention. A "listening perspective" during developmental stages of alcoholism allows the therapist to hear the client's needs. By focusing and utilizing listening skills combined with a more effective empathic contact, therapists decide which interventions are more appropriate at different stages of recovery. Through more effective listening, the therapist meets the client where he is, instead of trying to fit the alcoholic into a preconceived mold of treatment and force him to accept the agenda of the therapist.

Keyword(s): alcoholism; treatment; perspective model

Shields, Paul. "The Recovering Couples Group: A Viable Treatment Alternative." Alcoholism Treatment Quarterly, (Binghamton), vol. 6, no. 1, 1989, 135-49. [Call Number: HV5800.A345]

This article explains therapy with recovering couples in a group environment. The foundation of this article's work lies in systems theory and emphasizes four basic areas on which the clinician should focus with the recovering couple in the first year of sobriety: self-concept, conflict management, identification and expression of feelings, and leisure and recreational skills. The goals of the couples' group therapy were identified and couples with poor prognoses were discussed. Techniques of intervention were presented.

Keyword(s): couples; alcoholism; treatment

Sweet, Eileen Smith. "The Chemically Dependent Adolescent: Issues With Ethnic and Cultural Minorities." Journal of Chemical Dependency Treatment, (Binghamton), vol. 2, no. 1, 1989, 239-64. [Call Number: RC563.J66]

Although adolescents are similar in many ways in many areas, chemically dependent teenagers from ethnic and cultural minorities are significantly different from their majority peers. They are different in life experiences, values, educational background, vocational and life goals, use and choice of drugs and alcohol, responses to intervention and treatment, and quality of family participation in their treatment and recovery. This article attempts to delineate these differences, both strengths and weaknesses, in an effort to help the alcohol and drug counselor and mental health provider furnish the best possible treatment for these adolescents and their families.

Keyword(s): drug addiction; adolescents; minorities; ethnicity; prevention

Trunk, Lisa. "Verdachtige Substanzen [Suspicious substances]." Der Stern, (Hamburg) 42, 42, October 5, 1991, 232. [Call Number: AP30.S675]

German parents who find their children with suspicious substances can have these substances tested. All German pharmacies can take what parents fear may be drugs and examine them. Results usually are ready in a week and the tests cost only about \$20. Pharmacists without laboratories send the substances to a central testing facility in Munich. Sometimes the substances are harmless. On other occasions, the children have come into the possession of illegal drugs, or prescribed drugs, which can be even more dangerous. Recently, for example, a 14-year-old boy in the Ruhr area died of an overdose of digitalis, a drug used to combat heart disease.

Keyword(s): testing of drugs; drug prevention; Germany

"Tupakattomaan Eurooppaan (Towards smokeless Europe)." Sosiaaliturva, (Helsinki), no. 12, 1990, 602. [Call Number: HN531.H8]

The World Health Organization (WHO) regional office in Copenhagen arranged an event on May 31, 1990 in the Copenhagen Tivoli to promote a smokeless Europe. The five-year campaign, begun in 1987, will culminate with the 1992 Winter Olympics in Albertville, France, which have been declared smokeless. The "Smokeless Europe" campaign is directed, through various youth and sports organizations, at young people to prevent them from beginning to smoke cigarettes.

To support its campaign, WHO presents impressive figures: every year 2.5 million people die as a result of cigarette smoking, of them 750,000 in Europe. If the situation continues at its present level, 150 million of the children who are alive today will die of diseases caused by smoking. Every child has a right to receive correct information about the danger of smoking, and every child has the right to grow up without tobacco, states the campaign.

Keyword(s): WHO; cigarette smoking; tobacco; France

Westermeyer, Joseph. "Strategies to Control the Availability of Drugs: Economic, Social, and Political Issues." Substance Abuse, (Providence), vol. 10, no. 1, 1989, 48-69. [Call Number: RC563.S83]

This article aims at clarifying the issues of national as well as international strategies against drug production and commerce.

Keyword(s): drug abuse; control strategies; drug availability

Yahr, Harold T. "A National Comparison of Public and Private Sector Alcoholism Treatment Delivery Systems." Substance Abuse, (Providence), vol. 10, no. 2, 1989, 119-25. [Call Number: RC563.S83]

The aim of the study was to investigate the question of the existence--nationally--of separate public and private sector alcoholism treatment delivery systems in regard to the economic status of clients served, the treatment settings, and types of care provided. The question has been raised before, but systematic empirical data are absent from the literature.

LITERATURE AND RESEARCH SUPPORT
ON DRUG ABUSE

PAGE: 19

Keyword(s): alcoholism; treatment